

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

ATKINSON & JUDG (A. L. C. Atkins and J. Judg.)—Office over the Commercial Advertiser.

ATKINSON & JUDG (A. L. C. Atkins and J. Judg.)—Office over the Commercial Advertiser.

ATKINSON & JUDG (A. L. C. Atkins and J. Judg.)—Office over the Commercial Advertiser.

ATKINSON & JUDG (A. L. C. Atkins and J. Judg.)—Office over the Commercial Advertiser.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DENTISTS.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 1010 King St., near the Commercial Advertiser.

A HOLOCAUST IN THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK

Wharves Catch Fire and Ignite Ocean Liners.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST IN BLAZING PASSENGER VESSELS

The Damage to Property May Reach \$15,000,000 Horrible Scenes on the North River!

NEW YORK, July 11, 3 A. M.—Probably 300 lives, perhaps more—some estimates put the number as high as 500—were lost yesterday (Saturday) afternoon in a fire horror that in many respects is unprecedented. Many of the unfortunate were burned to death, more were drowned. Over a thousand people were struggling in the water at one time and how many of these were lost is only conjecture.

The same fire destroyed three great ocean steamships, the immense wharves of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, part of the dock of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, and the Thingvall Steamship Company, a vast storage warehouse in Hoboken, twelve canal boats and six barges. The ocean liners destroyed were the Saale, the Bremen and the Main. All three of these ships belong to the North German Lloyd Company. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the fastest and one of the largest passenger ships in the world, was damaged and had a narrow escape from total destruction.

The loss in property was at least \$10,000,000 and may reach \$15,000,000. At a late hour the fire was still burning fiercely over a vast area. Estimates of the property loss were as much guesswork as the estimates of the loss of life. There were hundreds of men on each of the destroyed steamships and a few women. There were men, women and children in the canal boats and men on the barges and lighters. So quickly did the fire spread that escape for all of these hundreds was cut off before they knew the fire had started.

Men working in the holds of the three steamships were shut in by walls of flames. It was impossible to reach them in any way. Men on the pier jumped into the water to save themselves. Many were saved; others sank before help could reach them.

HOW THE GREAT FIRE GOT ITS START.

The North German Lloyd Company had four great piers in Hoboken. One of their ships, the Aller, sailed at noon yesterday. There were four other ships at the docks. The Aller had been in the water since the morning. Next came the Saale, then the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, then the Main. To the south of the North German Lloyd piers were those of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company. At the piers of that line were the Kaiser Frederick and the Phoenixia. To the north of the German Lloyd piers are those of the Thingvall line. Fortunately there was no vessel belonging to that line in port.

There was a great pile of cotton on pier 3 of the North German Lloyd this afternoon. On the south side of the pier was the Saale, on the north the Bremen. Near the cotton were several hundred barrels of oil, which were to furnish part of the cargoes of the two ships.

At 3:55 P. M. fire was discovered in the cotton. An alarm was sent in, but long before the fire engines responded the fire had spread the length of the pier to pier 2, and to the Saale and to the Bremen. On both of these ships were many stowaways. Most of the visitors, however, were on the Kaiser Wilhelm, tied to the north of pier 2.

The flames ran along the great wharves so quickly that before those on the big ships knew their danger escape was cut off. The wind had been blowing from the west with considerable strength, but a sudden gust from the north carried the flames to pier 4, to the south of the starting point, and in a minute or two that structure was blazing fiercely.

JUMP TO ESCAPE DEATH BY FIRE.

Quick work was done on the Kaiser Wilhelm to get that vessel out of danger, but none too quick, as the woodwork on the starboard side and how was blazing when tugs pushed the vessel into midstream. None of the steamers had steam up in their main boilers and had to rely upon the swarm of tugs, which came tooting to the scene from every direction, for aid.

Those on deck tumbled overboard on the water side. Most of those who could swim to the tugs were saved. The others perished.

Burning canal boats and barges drifted slowly into the river and the strong wind drove them over to the New York side. They bumped against the piers on this side of the river, carrying consternation wherever they went.

The Bremen had been unloading cargo and the Saale loading. Below decks at the outbreak of the fire were many scores of workmen. The flames spread with such incalculable rapidity that all the men were penned in. A mad fight for the upper deck and safety ensued. A few managed to make their way above and then either leaped to the blazing pier or plunged into the river. Others endeavored to crawl from the ship's portholes, but were caught by the flames and choked as they were held helpless.

While this was going on similar scenes of death and destruction marked the fire on the Main, Men here, too, trampled each other and were burned alive as they sought vainly to flee.

The Hamburg-American liner Phoenixia, which arrived this morning at 10 o'clock and was unloading at its pier down stream from the North German Lloyd piers, next caught fire. The men aboard had more time to escape than had those of the other liners and the casualties were not so heavy.

While the scenes of death were taking place the Main, Saale and the Bremen, towed to midstream, were blazing fiercely. Screams that turned the hearts of the would-be rescuers marked every fresh burst of fire, but it was impossible to save those who clamored for aid. Many plunged into the river. Some were saved; more sank through sheer weakness and pain. The blazing trio of liners was gradually worked down stream and headed toward the flats, where it was the purpose of the tugs to beach them.

The tugs that had in tow the Kaiser steered well clear of the other liners and the pride of the fleet was allowed to drift slowly down stream toward the Statue of Liberty. The flames on board by this time were well in hand.

The fire on the docks had by this time become so fierce that the officers of the Hamburg-American line decided that the only way to prevent a total destruction of their great pier was to blow up the side of the dock at which the Phoenixia lay and this was done.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE ON THE MAIN FEARED.

It is feared—at the loss of life in the hold of the vessels was frightful, as it is said that many of the crews who were asleep at the time were imprisoned there. A terrible tale, it is feared, will come from the steamship Main. The vessel had arrived only this morning and some of the passengers were still on board, and when the cry of fire was raised a number of them were seen to run to the burning decks. Most of which, with its consort, had been blazing fiercely. Above them and below them battled hundreds. Hose ladders, firehooks—everything was called upon. But it was no use. Inch by inch the great ship settled in the mud of the Jersey flats. Inch by inch the water rose. First went the heads lowest on the long line, then the others—one a woman's.

One by one the puny voices, the curses of the men, the prayers of the priest who had come in his clerical frock—only by one they were silenced.

Suddenly the Saale, which, with its consort, had been blazing fiercely, was seen to career, tremble for a moment and then plunge bow forward beneath the waters of the North river. As the vessel sank there was a great rending crash and a report as of heavy ordnance coupled with a towering burst of flame.

It is feared that the loss on the Main was large. The crew numbered about 200 men, and most of them were aboard the vessel at the time. The Bremen carried a crew of 200 men. How many perished could only be guessed at. The Bremen was towed up the river, and its hull now lies opposite Twenty-third street. The ironwork is so hot that an examination of the interior is impossible.

MANY DROWNED WHEN SALE SANK.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The steamer Saale drifted down to the Battery about 6:30 o'clock. She was ablaze and her crew was on deck. Captain Smith of the

police boat put his men on a tug and ran to the burning ship. When the tug reached the Saale thirty-seven of the latter's crew were taken off. Most of them were conscious. Some suffered from smoke inhaled.

While the crew was being taken off Captain Smith saw several bodies of men on the ship's deck. When the tug made a second trip to the Saale at these corpses were submerged. The ship had in the meantime drifted to the Jersey shore and sunk in the mud off the flats. The patrol men worked with grapple hooks two hours in an effort to recover the bodies. They secured but two, apparently deckhands. They were burned beyond recognition.

Captain Smith said he thought there were a number of bodies below in the Saale. "When I got to the Saale on the first trip with the tug," he said, "I saw several men with their heads at the portholes. They were stuck fast and could get no further out. The ship was gradually sinking. It was a terrible sight. Some of the men called to us in their own tongue to 'help for God's sake.' Their struggles were something frantic. We could do nothing for them. The upper part of the vessel was a living furnace. We tried to get the prisoners out of the portholes. Finding it impossible to get the poor people, we handed cups of water to the fellows crying in their despair as they saw us draw the water from them."

"We heard the cries of others lack of the portholes. They seemed to be struggling for what little air and respite the holes gave those already there. It was terrible."

"We saw one woman at a porthole. The flames were rapidly approaching her. She was said to be a stewardess. A deckhand on one tug handed her a small hose and she played it about her stomach for a few moments. My God how that woman fought for her life! She might as well have poured a teacup full of water on a living volcano for the good it did. She had no possible chance. As she fought the fire the ship sank steadily and her struggles were stopped by an inrush of water as the porthole sank below the surface."

The officials of the steamship think the loss of life probably greatest on the Saale. They place the number at from thirty to fifty, and say the majority of the victims were employed as firemen and coal passers.

A member of the crew of the fireboat Van Wyck said: "The fire made it impossible to get to the stowage of the Saale. We tried next to get the people out through the portholes. There were forty or fifty of them. There were men, women and children. One woman in particular attracted our attention. She kept calling to the others not to give up hope, that we would save them. Her face was torn and bruised where she had been trying to get out of the small portholes. Finding it impossible to get the poor people, we handed cups of water to some of them who cried for a drink for God's sake."

"Just before the ship went down a tug went alongside with a Roman Catholic priest aboard. He called to the people, who seemed to be mostly of his faith, and with uplifted hands imparted absolution to them just as the ship went down and the water rushed in at the portholes, drowning them like rats. The cries of the people as the water poured in was something terrible."

MORE PARTICULARS OF THE HOLOCAUST.

NEW YORK, June 30.—There were hundreds of men on each of the destroyed steamships, and a few women. Crowds of dock laborers and also employees of the companies were on all the piers. Men, women and children were on the canal boats, and men on the barges and lighters, and when the fire made its quick descent upon them escape was cut off before they realized their awful position. The people on the piers jumped into the water to save themselves, and scores of men huddled under the piers, clinging to the supports, only to be suffocated by the flames or to drop back into the water from exhaustion.

Men working on the ships were shut in by walls of flames, and it was impossible to reach them. It will probably never be known how many men perished in the ships, as the flames were so fierce they would leave very few remnants of the human body.

The greatest loss of life appears to have been on the Saale. She carried 250 people, and was to have sailed for Boston this afternoon. When the police boat captain went aboard of her with his rescue party he saw bodies lying all about the deck. The ship Bremen carried a crew of 200, the Main 250, and if as many lives were lost on the Bremen and Main as on the Saale the number of lives lost will be very great. Then, also, many perished on the piers, the canal boats and lighters.

The burning or smoldering remains of canal boats, lighters and barges are scattered all the way down the river and bay to Staten Island and Governor's Island. Each of these craft will add something to the list of the dead.

The loss to the North German Lloyd docks alone is placed at \$2,000,000. The value of the great quantities of cotton, oil and various other merchandise on the docks has not been estimated. The loss to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company will probably come close to \$10,000,000, as the Bremen, the Main and the Saale were almost totally destroyed. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was somewhat damaged. The five-story houses of the Campbell Company were greatly damaged.

THE NEWS AT A LATE HOUR.

NEW YORK, July 1.—At 3 o'clock this morning estimates of the loss of life in the fire varied from 100 to 300. The police estimate is 250.

The steamship Main burned at her dock with a great number of men aboard. The Saale, now beached on Jersey flats, went down the river all ashore with fire, and a fleet of tugs picking off the men as they could and picking up such as flung themselves overboard to escape the flames. In the hold are many corpses.

The Bremen, with seventeen living men aboard, penned on one side of the hold, fire aft and forward and fire above them and on either side, was beached off Weehawken at night. Fifty tugs hung around her, striving to put out the fire and cool her off with hundreds of tons of water. Seventeen living men talked with the toughest men through the portholes. They said the men on the other side of the hold must be dead. A list of some hundred seamen, firemen and longshoremen rescued, chiefly from the Saale, has been compiled. The fate of the officers of some of the ships is in doubt. It is known that Captain Mirow of the Saale was lost. There is an unknown number of dead in the hold of the Saale and a practically hopeless search for the survivors was none too large.

It was reported by a tugboat captain, who had been alongside the Saale late tonight, that there were seventy-five dead men in her, forty-five of whom perished when the stern sank after she had been run ashore on the Jersey flats. The Hoboken police estimate the dead at 250. The agent of a railroad company, whose duty it is to meet passengers on the incoming ships of the several German lines at Hoboken, said that the figure was none too large.

The World estimates the number of lives lost at 300. The Journal places the loss at 200. Other papers place the number of dead at from 100 to 250.

SANTA TERESA SHOT BY SPOUSE

The Famous Mexican Saint Finds Marriage a Sad Failure.

PHOENIX, (A. T.), June 30.—Teresa Urrea, commonly called "Santa" Teresa, the young senorita who has been charged with inciting various Yaqui Indian rebellions in Mexico, was shot yesterday at Metcalf by G. N. Rodriguez, to whom she was married a few days ago. Rodriguez also attempted to kill Teresa's father, Tomas Urrea, and the balance of the family. Teresa received surgical attention, and a few hours after the attempted assassination she was leading several hundred infuriated Mexicans through the hills in search of her husband. The Mexicans regard the young woman as a saint, and are willing to risk their lives in her support or to avenge a wrong against her. Teresa was married despite the expostulations of her parents and the

Mexican population, who do not believe in the marriage of a saint. She persisted, however, and two days after the matrimonial ceremonies, when her wedding trip took her to Metcalf, a small town near Clifton, she sent word to the officers at Clifton of the attempted murder.

Officers chartered a special engine and hastened to Metcalf, where they found the town, populated mostly by Mexicans, in an uproar. Gangs of Mexicans had scoured the country for Rodriguez, who, after attempting to kill his bride, "shot-up" the town, terrifying the women and depopulating the streets. His rampage ended when he was captured. He was beaten unmercifully before being committed to a tunnel or dungeon, which answers the purpose of a jail. Teresa, accompanied by the officers and a large bodyguard of Mexicans, returned to Clifton, where the town was greatly excited by the news of Teresa's troubles.

The Mexican vigilantes, who captured Rodriguez, were bent on beating him to death, but others suggested lynching, and when the peace officers appeared they compromised on solitary confinement in the tunnel. The prisoner declares he will appeal to President Diaz of Mexico, who, in some way, is related to him, and he says that the officers will be made to pay for his outrageous treatment.

BRYAN TELLS WHAT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORM WILL BE

LINCOLN, Neb., June 30.—The Democratic platform to be adopted in Kansas City will be:

1.—Opposing in plain terms the permanent occupation of the Philippine Islands by the United States, and will promise ultimate independence to the Philippines. This declaration will be clear and explicit. There will be no dispute in the convention on this point.

2.—There will be a plank specifically favoring the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. This will not be the first plank in the platform.

3.—The platform will assert the sovereign right of the National Government to issue money, whether coin or paper, and will oppose the bestowal upon National banks of the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit.

4.—The platform will declare that private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. It will favor Federal legislation which, while not interfering with the right of each State to make its own incorporation laws and fix the terms upon which foreign corporations may do business within its own borders, will compel corporations to show, before engaging in interstate commerce, that they have no water in their stock, and have not attempted, nor are attempting, to monopolize the production or sale of any article of merchandise.

5.—The platform will favor amendments to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, and specifically authorizing a graduated income tax.

6.—The platform will favor the immediate construction and control of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA

Will America Declare War.

CABINET CONSIDERING

Nothing New From the Seat of the Disturbances—Envoys not Heard From.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—On the receipt today of the important news from Admiral Kempff and Consul Ragsdale at Tien-Tsin that the foreign ministers were on June 19th given twenty-four hours to leave Peking, a conference was called, at which were present Secretary Long, Secretary Hay and Secretary Root, representing the Navy, State and War Departments.

The matter before the conference was the obvious implication from Admiral Kempff that the ministers had been handed their passports, which was, if true, an actual declaration of war by China against all of the powers represented at Peking.

If absolute confirmation be had of the truth of Admiral Kempff's statement, it is stated that war will be declared against China by the nations in interest, and the United States will join in the declaration. This involves the reassembling of Congress. Pending the reassembling of Congress, however, the President will send all troops and munitions of war to China that may be needed, he having already undertaken to conduct a war on Chinese soil, although not technically calling it a war. The Cabinet conference decided:

First—To wait for confirmation of the statement that the Ministers had been ordered to leave Peking before expressing officially an opinion as to the necessity of declaring war.

Second—To notify all the Powers that the United States, under the present circumstances, was doing its full share toward relieving the Ministers at Peking. It was in this connection decided not to send more than the 5,000 or 6,000 troops which have already been designated for China unless an unforeseen, but expected, contingency demands the sending perhaps of another brigade or two to China.

It was pointed out at the conference that the United States is more fully represented in China than Austria and Italy, and that Great Britain, Russia, Germany and France—on the fact of their land bases in or near China and Japan being near at hand—are to be expected to do more than the United States. The discussion of this point by the Cabinet officers was due, evidently, to a request by the Powers as to how many troops the United States would be willing to send to China on short notice. It is foreseen, of course, that if the Ministers were actually ordered out of Peking, there will be need of a larger international army than 50,000, the tentative number recently suggested by the Powers.

The importance attached to the confirmation of the news that China ordered the Ministers out of Peking is evidenced by the fact that the Navy Department and the War Department officials will be at work tomorrow, to be prepared for any emergency. There is every chance that tomorrow will be marked with great events.

The Navy Department has decided to send another force of marines to the Asiatic station in August, and tentative plans for the organization, equipment and transportation of this force are under consideration at the headquarters of the Marine Corps. This force will consist of about eight officers and 250 men. These, together with the two companies of marines under Major W. F. Biddle, which will sail July 1st, on the transport Grant, will comprise the Fourth Battalion of Marines on the Asiatic station.

NOTES FROM VARIOUS CENTERS. WASHINGTON, June 30.—The foreign

(Continued on Page 2.)